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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/714,397	11/17/2003	Jeong-mi Lee	Q78206	2055
23373 7590 02/19/2008 SUGHRUE MION, PLLC 2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W. SUITE 800 WASHINGTON, DC 20037			EXAMINER CEHIC, KENAN	
			ART UNIT 2616	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/714,397

Applicant(s)

LEE ET AL.

Examiner

Kenan Cehic

Art Unit

2616

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 December 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 and 24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 and 24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/ are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 02/08/2005.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1. Applicant's election without traverse of claims 1-10, and 24 in the reply filed on 12/14/2007 is acknowledged. Claims 11-23, 25-27 have been withdrawn from consideration.

Specification

2. The lengthy specification has not been checked to the extent necessary to determine the presence of all possible minor errors. Applicant's cooperation is requested in correcting any errors of which applicant may become aware in the specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

3. Claims 24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

For claims 24, the claim limitation "A computer-readable recording medium, on which a program enabling" in line 1, is not a process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof because there is no physical structure/connection of medium recited in the claims. To overcome this rejection, it is suggested to change "A computer-readable recording medium, on which a program enabling" to - - A computer readable medium encoded with computer executable instructions - -.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
4. Claim 1, 6, and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Edholm (US 6,772,210) in view of Duvvury (US 6,917,626) and Young (US 2003/0093563)

For claim 1, Edholm an incoming and outgoing call terminal (see fig 1; 110) on a private network (see fig 1, 108), comprising:
an outgoing call transmission unit (see fig 1; 110) that receives a calling number (see col 6 lines 55-68 "phone number of the called VoIP device"), creates an outgoing call including information (see fig 4; 404 and col 6 lines 55 through col 7 line 20 "request....phone number of the called VoIP device" and col 7 lines 5-20 "VoIP connection is established") of the received calling number (see col 6 lines 55-col 7 lines 12 "request....phone number of the called VoIP device" and fig 4; 404), and transmits the outgoing call to a gateway (see fig 8; 803, 804 and col 8 lines 1-20 "private VoIP...sends a packet...the gateway forwards....to the public VoIP device"), if a second private IP address (see fig 4; 404 and col 6 lines 55-67 "private address of the private VoIP device

110"), which is an address (see fig 4; 404 and col 6 lines 55-67 "private address of the private VoIP device 110") of an exit (see fig 1; 110) of the private network (see fig 1, 108), is allotted to the incoming and outgoing call terminal (see fig 4; 404 and col 6 lines 55-67 "private address of the private VoIP device 110"); an outgoing call setting (see col 6 lines 55 through col 7 line 10 "determines the called VoIP device....determines the private address...selects a public address...installs an address translation entry....") requesting message transmission unit (see fig 6; 604 "private VoIP device") that creates a message (see fig 4.; 404 and col 6 lines 55-68 "request for a VoIP connection") requesting the setting of an outgoing call (see fig. 2a ; 211 col) and transmits the message to the gateway (see fig. 1; 106 and col 6 lines 55 through col 7 line 20 "receiving a request for a VoIP connection initiated by the private VoIP device") if the outgoing call transmission unit (see fig 1; 110) transmits the outgoing call to the gateway (see fig 4; 404 and col 6 lines 55 through col 7 line 20 "request....phone number of the called VoIP device" and col 7 lines 5-20 "VoIP connection is established" and fig 8. 803, Gateway, 804); and an incoming call reception unit (see fig 1; 110) that receives an incoming call (see fig 8 ; 801, Gateway, 802 and col 7 line 60- col 8 lines 20 "public VoIP...sends a packet ...the gateway forwards a translated packet to the private VoIP device") from the gateway if the second private IP address allotted (see fig 4; 404 and col 6 lines 55-67 "private address of the private VoIP device 110") to the incoming and outgoing call terminal (see fig 1; 110) is an incoming internal private IP address (see fig 4; 404 and col 6 lines 55-67 "private address of the private VoIP device 110") wherein the incoming internal public IP address (see col 9 lines 30-45 "determines a gateway for

the VoIP connection....response identifying the gateway” and col 4 lines 40-47 “calling VoIP obtains the network address of a gateway” and fig 1;104) is destination information corresponding to called number information (see fig 9 ; 904 “request...phone number” and col 9 lines 30-45 “based upon the phone number”) included in the incoming call (see col 9 lines 30-45 “request from the calling VoIP device....called VoIP device” and col 5 lines 25-50 “initiates the VoIP connection...request”) and the address (see col 9 lines 30-45 “determines a gateway for the VoIP connection....response identifying the gateway” and col 4 lines 40-47 “calling VoIP obtains the network address of a gateway” and fig 1;104) of an entrance of the private network (see fig 1; 106 108).

For claim 6, Edholm discloses a method of enabling an outgoing call (see fig 6; 600) and receiving an incoming call (see fig 5; 500) in an incoming and outgoing call terminal (see fig 1; 110) on a private network (see fig 1, 108), comprising:

(a) receiving a calling number (see col 6 lines 55-68 “phone number of the called VoIP device”), creating an outgoing call (see fig 4; 404 and col 6 lines 55 through col 7 line 20 “request....phone number of the called VoIP device” and col 7 lines 5-20 “VoIP connection is established” and fig 8. 803, Gateway, 804) including information (see fig 4; 404 and col 6 lines 55 through col 7 line 20 “request....phone number of the called VoIP device” and col 7 lines 5-20 “VoIP connection is established” and fig 8. 803, Gateway, 804) of the received calling number (see col 6 lines 55-col 7 lines 12 “request....phone number of the called VoIP device” and fig 4; 404), and transmitting the outgoing call (see fig 8; 803, 804 and col 8 lines 1-20 “private VoIP...sends a

packet...the gateway forwards....to the public VoIP device” and see col 7 lines 5-20

“VoIP connection is established”) to a gateway (see fig 8; 803, Gateway), if a second private IP address (see fig 4; 404 and col 6 lines 55-67 “private address of the private VoIP device 110”), which is an address (see fig 4; 404 and col 6 lines 55-67 “private address of the private VoIP device 110”) of an exit (see fig 1; 110) of the private network (see fig 1, 108), is allotted to the incoming and outgoing call terminal (see fig 4; 404 and col 6 lines 55-67 “private address of the private VoIP device 110”);

(b) creating a message requesting (see fig 4; 404 and col 6 lines 55-68 “request for a VoIP connection”) the setting of an outgoing call (see col 6 lines 55 through col 7 line 10 “determines the called VoIP device....determines the private address....selects a public address...installs an address translation entry....”) and transmitting the message to the gateway (see fig. 1; 106, fig 4; 404 and col 6 lines 55 through col 7 line 20 “receiving a request for a VoIP connection initiated by the private VoIP device”) if the outgoing call is transmitted to the gateway (see fig 4; 404 and col 6 lines 55 through col 7 line 20 “request....phone number of the called VoIP device” and col 7 lines 5-20 “VoIP connection is established” and fig 8. 803, Gateway, 804); and

(c) receiving an incoming call (see fig 8 ; 801, Gateway, 802 and col 7 line 60- col 8 lines 20 “public VoIP...sends a packet ...the gateway forwards a translated packet to the private VoIP device”) from the gateway (see fig 8 ; 801, Gateway, 802 and col 7 line 60- col 8 lines 20 “public VoIP...sends a packet ...the gateway forwards a translated packet to the private VoIP device”) if the second private IP address allotted (see fig 4; 404 and col 6 lines 55-67 “private address of the private VoIP device 110”) to the incoming and

outgoing call terminal (see fig 4; 404 and col 6 lines 55-67 "private address of the private VoIP device 110") is an incoming internal private IP address (see fig 4; 404 and col 6 lines 55-67 "private address of the private VoIP device 110"), wherein the incoming internal public IP address (see col 9 lines 30-45 "determines a gateway for the VoIP connection....response identifying the gateway" and col 4 lines 40-47 "calling VoIP obtains the network address of a gateway" and fig 1;104) is destination information corresponding to called number information (see fig 9 ; 904 "request...phone number" and col 9 lines 30-45 "based upon the phone number") included in the incoming call (see col 9 lines 30-45 "request from the calling VoIP device....called VoIP device" and col 5 lines 25-50 "initiates the VoIP connection...request") (see col 9 lines 30-45 "determines a gateway for the VoIP connection....response identifying the gateway" and col 4 lines 40-47 "calling VoIP obtains the network address of a gateway" and fig 1;104) of an entrance of the private network (see fig 1; 106 108).

For claim 24, Edholm discloses a computer-readable recording medium (see col 10 lines 24-67 "memory device...fixed disk...CD-ROM..."), on which a program enabling the method (see col 10 lines 24-67 "computer program logic....computer executable form...source code") of claim 6 (see above) is recorded.

Edholm is silent about:

As regarding claim 1, a duplicate private network and gateway having a first private internet protocol (IP) address,, which is an address of a relay of the duplicate private

network; and incoming internal private IP address, which is translated from an incoming internal public IP address by a network address translator server.

As regarding claim 6, a duplicate private network and gateway having a first private internet protocol (IP) address,, which is an address of a relay of the duplicate private network; incoming internal private IP address, into which an incoming internal public IP address is translated by a network address translator (NAT) server.

Duvvury from the same or similar field of endeavor discloses a communication system with the following features:

For claim 1 and 6, Duvvury discloses a duplicate private network (see fig 5; 80-A through 80-E, 82 and fig 3; 42; 64-a through 66-K and col 7 lines 1-10 “assigns private Ip addresses to the other devices in the cluster” and col 14 lines 1-30 “each cluster member...is assigned a private IP address...commander switch and the member switches...private address” and fig 7; “commander switch”, “member switch”) and gateway (fig 7; “Member switch 1-N”) having a first private internet protocol (IP) address (see col 14 lines 1-15 “each cluster member..., is assigned a private IP address”), which is an address (see col 14 lines 1-15 “each cluster member..., is assigned a private IP address”) of a relay (see fig 7; “commander switch”, “member switch” and and fig 3; 42; 64-a through 66-K) of the duplicate private network (see fig 5; 80-A through 80-E, 82 and fig 3; 42; 64-a through 66-K and col 7 lines 1-10 “assigns private Ip addresses to the other devices in the cluster” and col 14 lines 1-30 “each cluster member...is assigned

a private IP address...commander switch and the member switches...private address” and fig 7; “commander switch”, “member switch”);

Young et al from the same or similar field of endeavor discloses :

As regarding claim 1, Young discloses incoming internal private IP address (see section 0019 “IP address...private address field”), which is translated from an incoming internal public IP address (see section 0019 “packets are mapped from a public address field ...IP address...private address field”) by a network address translator server (see section 0019 “NAT” and fig 2. “NAT”)

For claim 6, Young discloses incoming internal private IP address (see section 0019 “IP address...private address field”), into which an incoming internal public IP address is translated (see section 0019 “packets are mapped from a public address field ...IP address...private address field”) by a network address translator (NAT) server (see section 0019 “NAT” and fig 2. “NAT”)

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Proctor by using the features, as taught by Duvvury and Young, in order to make it easier for a administrator to configure many devices using only a single IP, this makes it much easier to manage network devices with ever increasing networks (see Duvvury column 6-7); in order to provide a complete customer premise solution that enables secure, reliable and manageable delivery video, voice and data and remote monitoring of the QoS and device to troubleshoot, monitor a access

device, which enhances the users experience and makes it easier and more cost-effective to manage the network/device (see section 0002, 0018-0022 of Young).

5. Claim 2, 3, 7, and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Edholm (US 6,772,210), Duvvury (US 6,917,626) and Young (US 2003/0093563) as applied above to claims 1/6, further in view of Yoon (US 2001/0047414)

For claim 2 and 7, Edholm, Duvvury and Young discloses the claimed invention as described in paragraph 4.

For claims 3 and 8, Edholm discloses wherein the outgoing call (see fig 8. ; 803, 804) and the incoming call (see fig 8. ; 801, 802) are voice-over-IP (VoIP) calls (see col 3 lines 1-5 “VoIP connection is initiate by the public VoIP device” and col 3 lines 1-10 “VoIP connection...initiated by the private VoIP device”).

Edholm, Duvvury and Yound are silent about:

For claim 2, a private IP address allocation requesting message transmission unit that creates a message requesting private IP address allocation, including information of incoming and outgoing call terminals, directly connected to the gateway, to which private IP addresses are not allotted, and transmits the message to the gateway unless the second private IP address is allotted to the incoming and outgoing call terminal; and a second private IP address allocation reception unit which is allotted the second private IP address from the gateway in response to the reception of the message requesting private IP address allocation.

For claim 7, (d) creating a message requesting private IP address allocation, including information of incoming and outgoing call terminals, directly connected to the gateway, to which private IP addresses are not allotted, and transmitting the message to the gateway unless the second private IP address is allotted to the incoming and outgoing call terminal; and

(e) allotting the second private IP address from the gateway to the incoming and outgoing call terminal in response to the reception of the message requesting private IP address allocation.

Yoon from the same or similar field of endeavor discloses a communication network with the following features:

For claim 2, Yoon discloses a private IP address allocation requesting message transmission unit (see fig 2; 144) that creates a message requesting private IP address allocation (see section 0080 "server 144...requests allocation of private Ip addresses for the subscribers"), including information of incoming and outgoing call terminals (see section 0080 "for the subscribers" and fig 2; 151-154), directly connected to the gateway (see fig 2; 142), to which private IP addresses are not allotted (see section 0046 "public IP addresses to private IP addresses...upon a connection to the dedicated private network"), and transmits the message to the gateway (see section 0080-81 "server 144....requests an allocation of private IP addresses....PPP server...is requested to allocate the private IP addresses") unless the second private IP address is allotted (see section 0046 "public IP addresses to private IP addresses...upon a connection to the

dedicated private network”) to the incoming and outgoing call terminal (see fig. 3 151-154) ; and

a second private IP address allocation reception unit (see section 0081 “transfers the private addresses to the general subscribers” and fig 2. 151-154) which is allotted the second private IP address (see section 0081 “transfers the private IP addresses to the general subscribers”) from the gateway (see fig 2. 142) in response to the reception of the message requesting private IP address allocation (see section 0080-81 “requests an allocations of private addresses....142 is requested to allocate the private IP addresses....142 allocates....private IP addresses”).

For claim 7, Yoon discloses (d) creating a message requesting private IP address allocation (see section 0080 “server 144...requests allocation of private Ip addresses for the subscribers”), including information (see section 0080 “for the subscribers” and fig 2; 151-154) of incoming and outgoing call terminals (fig 2; 151-154), directly connected to the gateway (see fig 2; 142), to which private IP addresses are not allotted (see section 0046 “public IP addresses to private IP addresses...upon a connection to the dedicated private network”), and transmitting the message to the gateway (see section 0080-81 “server 144....requests an allocation of private IP addresses....PPP server...is requested to allocate the private IP addresses”) unless the second private IP address is allotted (see section 0046 “public IP addresses to private IP addresses...upon a connection to the dedicated private network”) to the incoming and outgoing call terminal (see fig. 3 151-154) ; and

(e) allotting the second private IP address (see section 0080-0081 “transfers the private IP addresses to the general subscribers”) from the gateway (see fig 2. 142) to the incoming and outgoing call terminal (see fig 2; 151-154) in response to the reception of the message requesting private IP address allocation (see section 0080-81 “requests an allocations of private addresses....142 is requested to allocate the private IP addresses....142 allocates....private IP addresses”).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Edholm, Duvvury and Yound by using the features, as taught by Yoon, in order to provide build a private network, where only certain users that belong to that private network have access to services (for example which they have paid for or are member of) (see sections 0050-0090)

6. Claim 4,5, 9, and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Edholm (US 6,772,210), Duvvury (US 6,917,626) and Young (US 2003/0093563) as applied above to claims 1/6, further in view of Kim (US 2002/0035624)

For claim 4 and 9, Edholm, Duvvury and Yound discloses the claimed invention as described in paragraph 4.

For claims 5 and 10, Edholm discloses wherein the outgoing call (see fig 8. ; 803, 804) and the incoming call (see fig 8. ; 801, 802) are voice-over-IP (VoIP) calls (see col 3 lines 1-5 “VoIP connection is initiate by the public VoIP device” and col 3 lines 1-10 “VoIP connection...initiated by the private VoIP device”).

Edholm, Duvvury and Yound are silent about:

For claim 4, a private IP address deletion requesting message transmission unit that creates a message requesting private IP address deletion, including information of a private IP address that is no longer in use, and transmits the message to the gateway if the second private IP address allotted to the incoming and outgoing call terminal is no longer in use; and a second private IP address deletion reception unit, from which the gateway deletes the second private IP address in response to the reception of the message requesting private IP address deletion.

For claim 9, (d) creating a message requesting private IP address deletion, including information of a private IP address that is no longer in use, and transmitting the message to the gateway if the second private IP address allotted to the incoming and outgoing call terminal is no longer in use; and (e) the gateway deleting the second private IP address from the incoming and outgoing call terminal in response to the reception of the message requesting private IP address deletion.

Kim from the same or similar field of endeavor discloses a communication network with the following features:

For claim 4, Kim discloses a private IP address deletion requesting message transmission unit (see section 0048 “interruption request...from an LD”) that creates a message requesting private IP address deletion (see section 0048 “interruption request...from an

LD...deletes the contents related to the private IP address” and claim 8 “delete the private IP address ofappliance”), including information of a private IP address that is no longer in use (see section 0048 “interruption request...from an LD...deletes the contents related to the private IP address” and claim 8 “interruption request of the use of a private Ip address is transmitted.....delete the private IP address ofappliance”), and transmits the message to the gateway (see section 0048 “interruption request...from an LD...deletes the contents related to the private IP address” and claim 8 “gateway....interruption request of the use of a private Ip address is transmittedrequests.....delete the private IP address ofappliance”) if the second private IP address allotted to the incoming and outgoing call terminal (see section 0036 “allocating a private IP address to an LD”) is no longer in use (see section 0048 “interruption request...from an LD...deletes the contents related to the private IP address” and claim 8 “gateway....interruption request of the use of a private Ip address is transmittedrequests.....delete the private IP address ofappliance”); and a second private IP address deletion reception unit (see section 0048 “interruption request...from an LD...deletes the contents related to the private IP address” and claim 8 “gateway....interruption request of the use of a private Ip address is transmittedrequests.....delete the private IP address ofappliance”), from which the gateway deletes the second private IP address (see section 0048 “interruption request...from an LD...deletes the contents related to the private IP address” and claim 8 “gateway....interruption request of the use of a private Ip address is transmittedrequests.....delete the private IP address ofappliance”) in response to the reception

of the message requesting private IP address deletion (see section 0048 “interruption request...from an LD...deletes the contents related to the private IP address” and claim 8 “gateway....interruption request of the use of a private Ip address is transmittedrequests.....delete the private IP address ofappliance”).

For claim 9, Kim discloses (d) creating a message requesting private IP address deletion (see section 0048 “interruption request...from an LD...deletes the contents related to the private IP address” and claim 8 “delete the private IP address ofappliance”), including information of a private IP address that is no longer in use (see section 0048 “interruption request...from an LD...deletes the contents related to the private IP address” and claim 8 “gateway....interruption request of the use of a private Ip address is transmittedrequests.....delete the private IP address ofappliance”), and transmitting the message to the gateway (see section 0048 “interruption request...from an LD...deletes the contents related to the private IP address” and claim 8 “gateway....interruption request of the use of a private Ip address is transmittedrequests.....delete the private IP address ofappliance”) if the second private IP address allotted to the incoming and outgoing call terminal (see section 0036 “allocating a private IP address to an LD”) is no longer in use (see section 0048 “interruption request...from an LD...deletes the contents related to the private IP address” and claim 8 “gateway....interruption request of the use of a private Ip address is transmittedrequests.....delete the private IP address ofappliance”); and (e) the gateway deleting the second private IP address (see section 0048 “interruption request...from an LD...deletes the contents related to the private IP address” and claim 8 “gateway....interruption request of the use of a private Ip address is

transmittedrequests.....delete the private IP address ofappliance") from the incoming and outgoing call terminal (see section 0048 "interruption request...from an LD...deletes the contents related to the private IP address" and claim 8 "gateway....interruption request of the use of a private Ip address is transmittedrequests.....delete the private IP address ofappliance") in response to the reception of the message requesting private IP address deletion (see section 0048 "interruption request...from an LD...deletes the contents related to the private IP address" and claim 8 "gateway....interruption request of the use of a private Ip address is transmittedrequests.....delete the private IP address ofappliance").

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Edholm, Duvvury and Yound by using the features, as taught by Kim, in order to be able to access a network from outside, sharing on public IP address by devices (thereby saving limited public Ip addresses) and for unskilled users to easily build a network (see 0017-0020)

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

US-6,351,526 B1	02-2002	Shaffer et al.	379/201.01
US-6,381,646 B2	04-2002	Zhang et al.	709/227
US-6,400,719 B1	06-2002	Chimura et al.	370/395.31
US-2002/0075844 A1	06-2002	Hagen, W. Alexander	370/351

US-2002/0085561 A1	07-2002	Choi et al.	370/392
US-6,425,008 B1	07-2002	Lecheler et al.	709/224
US-2002/0101860 A1	08-2002	Thornton et al.	370/352
US-2002/0116502 A1	08-2002	Iyer et al.	709/227
US-6,856,617 B2	02-2005	Lee et al.	370/352
US-6,907,032 B2	06-2005	Eastman, Jeffrey F.	370/352
US-7,047,314 B2	05-2006	Sato et al.	709/238
US-2003/0033418 A1	02-2003	Young et al.	709/230
US-2003/0115344 A1	06-2003	Tang et al.	709/229

The above are recited to show methods of VoIP and private networks.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kenan Cehic whose telephone number is (571) 270-3120. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 8:00-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kwang Yao can be reached on (571) 272-3182. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

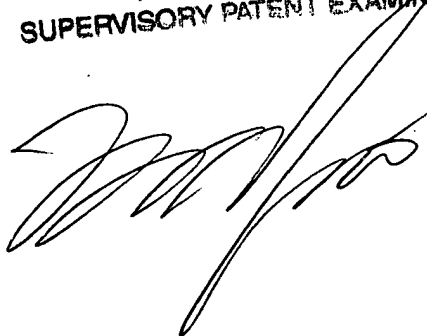
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Application/Control Number:
10/714,397
Art Unit: 2616

Page 19

KC

KWANG BIN YAO
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Kwang Bin Yao', written over the printed name and title.